

CHINA



MAIL.

With which is incorporated The

Established February, 1845.

"Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4864. 號七廿月六年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.

日七十月五年丑丁

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSWELL, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WING, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSWELL, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMBREDGE, Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Haden & Co., Shanghai, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kaiti & Watson, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, Li A. de GAMA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—F. D. SASSOPOL, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq., WILHELM REYNOLDS, Esq., W. R. FORBES, Esq., and KAITI & WATSON, Esq., ED. TOBIN, Esq., A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, J. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai, E. WATSON, Esq., Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On First Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. " "

For 12 months, 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2800,000. RESERVE FUND, £1100,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Deposits on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE POST OF SECRETARY will become vacant on 1st August next.

Applications, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, will be received up to Noon of the 21st July, prox. Salary, \$1,500 per Annum.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL 8 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

THE COUPONS falling due 30th June next of the above LOAN, together with the BONDS DRAWN for Redemption on that Date, will be paid at the Office of this Corporation on and after 30th June.

The Coupons and Drawn Bonds may be left three clear days for examination.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents for the Loan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL 8 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1874.

A LIST of the DRAWN BONDS payable in Hongkong on the 30th June, 1877, and in London on the 15th August, 1877, can be obtained by the Holders on application at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents for the Loan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

Chinese Imperial 8 per cent. Loan of 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, in Hongkong on the 30th of June, and in London, on the 15th of August next, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, No. 31, Lombard Street, in this City, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE H. BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

314 Bonds Nos.—	15	1267	2521	3794	5044
	26	1268	2561	3805	5075
	46	1304	2578	3823	5089
	66	1327	2582	3834	5102
	83	1357	2602	3833	5123
	108	1373	2631	3890	5146
	129	1382	2653	3891	5161
	142	1415	2677	3934	5191
	176	1434	2689	3945	5212
	199	1453	2701	3963	5236
	217	1475	2733	4000	5242
	233	1492	2754	4008	5255
	268	1501	2774	4040	5288
	280	1525	2785	4052	5308
	293	1552	2802	4073	5340
	311	1575	2833	4100	5362
	327	1592	2860	4105	5385
	357	1606	2882	4130	5391
	373	1634	2892	4149	5398
	394	1656	2901	4163	5410
	417	1677	2924	4191	5424
	430	1694	2958	4217	5457
	450	1707	2976	4227	5477
	473	1733	3019	4243	5484
	499	1759	3049	4277	5510
	517	1765	3087	4288	5530
	534	1784	3042	4315	5551
	545	1811	3077	4340	5561
	575	1822	3082	4359	5597
	594	1851	3119	4369	5604
	612	1874	3123	4384	5626
	637	1900	3145	4407	5645
	644	1919	3162	4425	5677
	669	1930	3183	4454	5698
	697	1955	3217	4474	5708
	709	1974	3237	4495	5740
	731	1994	3260	4514	5750
	767	2020	3278	4530	5776
	780	2040	3285	4544	5797
	800	2049	3314	4575	5804
	817	2078	3325	4599	5825
	830	2098	3358	4601	5857
	846	2118	3362	4637	5873
	867	2134	3382	4648	5888
	884	2151	3407	4663	5908
	897	2174	3425	4699	5939
	931	2198	3459	4716	5969
	965	2218	3478	4724	5994
	979	2232	3489	4750	5994
	989	2257	3509	4773	6018
	1018	2273	3523	4798	6036
	1028	2289	3543	4805	6060
	1047	2305	3579	4839	6077
	1073	2333	3583	4860	6094
	1092	2346	3610	4871	6104
	1117	2364	3621	4897	6128
	1122	2397	3652	4901	6155
	1155	2419	3671	4928	6173
	1178	2431	3681	4954	6183
	1193	2455	3709	4966	6205
	1210	2465	3739	4982	6228
	1228	2487	3745	5018	6277
	1248	2504	3767	5023	

Amounting together to the sum of £31,315.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GEO. H. BURNETT, Accountant.

Countersigned, W. W. YENN, Esq., Notary Public, 2 Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 17th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their Customers, that in consequence of the VERY GREAT ADVANCE in the Price of FLOUR, they will be compelled to RAISE the Price of their First Quality BREAD One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the 1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BANKING CO., LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., General Managers.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE, 1721

Hongkong, June 21, 1877.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the Hotel de L'Univers.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. S. ROGERS has Returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th.

Office, No. 7, Arbutnot Road.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Intimations.

PIANOS, Etc.

TUNED AND REPAIRED.

A. HAHN.

Care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Messrs. CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.

Hongkong, June 8, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by way of First-Class Steamers, at current rates, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August prox. will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1877.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.

Activity, care of this Office, Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

GO and SEE the Huge Mass of Living Flesh, Standing over 8 feet 4, the tallest specimen of human being living.

AND IS NOW ONLY A BOY!

Four inches Taller than CHANG, and Three inches Taller than the Great OHOW KEI ZEE.

He will be Exhibited at the HONGKONG HOTEL at All Hours in the Day and Evening, previous to his Departure for a tour round the World.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE, 25 "

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the 1st of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREEN, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm for Procurement at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. EWEZ at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co. del

China, June 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPBROKER.

ROBERT DROES.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURKIN will Conduct the Business of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. B. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE FIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

For Sale.

PRESENT TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s OUM-SHAW MIXTURE, Season 1877, will be ready for delivery about 1st July.

Price, delivered free in any part of the United Kingdom, per 10 catty Box, \$14; per 5 catty Box, \$8.

Early application is requested.

Hongkong, June 14, 1877.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS, (CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for Messrs. BASS & Co.) are prepared to Supply ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at 88 per Case of 3 doz. quarts, and \$10.50 per Case of 6 doz. pints.

The Superior Quality of this BEER is undoubted, and L. C. & Co. confidently recommend it.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

POLLINARIS-SHLEIZER WATER, in Cases of 50 Stone Bottles.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche, "Dry."

TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAN & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

STANLEY & KENTON'S PORTS and SHERRIES.

MOULON & Co.'s COGNAC, 1, 2, 3 Stars.

BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNAC.

JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 302.—By ERNEST JOHN BITEZ, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 29th June, 1877, at Noon,—

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, CASH Boxes, Tea Trays, Table Knives and Forks

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP *AMBOTO*,
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby notified, that the
Cargo will be landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Under-
signed (the Hongkong Wharf and Godowns,
Wanchi), whence and from the Wharf or
Boats delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 28th
Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be sent on, unless
notice to the contrary be received before
4 p.m. To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1877. j28B

GERMAN STEAMER *GALATEA*,
BREMEN, Master, FROM HAMBURG via
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby informed that the
Cargo are being landed and stored at
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-
tained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of
their Goods from the Boats alongside the
Wharf are at liberty to do so.
Goods remaining in Store after the 29th
Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary is given
before 3 o'clock To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents S. S. Galata.

Hongkong, June 22, 1877. j28B

GERMAN STEAMER *BELLONA*,
BREITENBURG, Master, FROM HAMBURG via
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby informed, that the
Cargo are being landed and stored at
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-
tained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of
their Goods from the Boats alongside the
Wharf are at liberty to do so.
Goods remaining in store after the 30th
Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary is given before Noon
To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, S. S. Bellona.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877. j28B

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Pacific Mail
S. S. CITY OF TOKIO, are hereby
notified that their Goods are now being
landed and stored at the Company's Go-
down, where immediate delivery can be
obtained.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877. j28B

GERMAN BARK *BATAVIA*,
C. HAZELBLOOF, Master, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877. j28B

BARQUE *CHINAMAN*, FROM
LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Euphrate, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being land-
ed and stored at the Company's Go-
down, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, at 11 a.m., request-
ing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Under-
signed.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATUR-
DAY, the 30th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877. j28B

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Under-
signed, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Ex Hoagly,
JCM (in diamond) 18 bags from G.S.V.,
Singapore, June 15, 1877.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R.
Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HERONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A.
Koch.—Landstein & Co.

ECHO, British barque, Captain Tozer.—
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ROBT. HENDERSON, British barque, Capt.
John J. Gunn.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt.
D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John
C. Dawes.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. schooner,
Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.

CORINNE, British barque, Captain Wm.
Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR TAIWANFOO AND AMOY.

The British Steamer
"HOLYROOD,"

A. McVicar, Master, will
be despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 30th Instant,
at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1877. j28B

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

THE Company's S. S. CITY OF TOKIO

will be despatched hence to SAN

FRANCISCO via YOKOHAMA on MONDAY,

July 2nd, instead of on the 30th Instant,
as previously advertised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 27, 1877. j28B

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 26, Olympia, German steamer, 777,
F. Nagel, Saigon June 22, Rice.—SIEMSEN
& Co.

June 26, Diomed, British steamer, 1241,
M. H. F. Jackson, Shanghai June 23, Tea.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 27, Golden Horn, British steamer,
1023, G. Alton, Saigon June 22, Rice.—
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

June 27, Thingwalla, Danish steamer,
1677, Molsen, Saigon June 23, Rice and
General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

June 27, Teheran, British steamer, 1671,
A. H. Johnson, Shanghai June 24, Mails
and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 27, 1.30 p.m., China, German
steamer, 648, J. O. Ackermann, Shanghai
June 23, 10 a.m., General and Treasure
(\$17,000).—SIEMSEN & Co.

June 27, Taiwan, British steamer, 408,
M. Young, Taiwan June 20, Taiwanfoos 23,
Amoy 26, and Swatow 26, General.—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

A steamer coming in from the West.

DEPARTURES.

June 26, Belona, for Bangkok.

27, Anadyr, for Shanghai.

27, Norma, for Swatow.

27, Lizzie H., for Manila.

27, H. N. Carleton, for Honolulu.

27, Rotterdam, for Tournon.

27, Stracathro, for San Francisco.

CLEARED.

Thomas Lord, for New York.

Dauphine, for Foochow.

Diomed, for London, &c.

Anadyr, for Haiphong.

Montgomeryshire, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Per Diomed, from Shanghai, Mr. Danen-
berg, Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, Master Purcell,
Master Messy, and 18 Chinese.

Per Teheran, from Shanghai, Messrs
Ray and servant, W. Samuel and servant,
W. Pustau and servant, E. Clayton, W.
Rausby, and 125 Chinese.

Per Taiwan, from Amoy, &c., Lieut.
Boyer, R.N., Capt. Stott, Mr. Davis, 2
European deck, and 81 Chinese.

Per Golden Horn, from Saigon, 19 Chinese.

Per Thingwalla, from Saigon, 16 Chinese.

Per China, from Shanghai, 23 Chinese.

DEPART.

Per Anadyr, for Shanghai, Miss May
Richardson, Messrs Howe, C. Burgey, W.
Wobber, Hecker, and Watson.

From Marseilles, Messrs Fozzalis and
Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Messrs Davies,
Phillips, Lebas Rikmon, Deacon, Johnston,
Luneau, Vasselou, Slater Marie Justice,
and 8 others, Vernet, Thomas, and Monnier.
Pettitjean.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 140 Chinese.

Per H. N. Carleton, for Honolulu, 2
Europeans, and 369 Chinese.

Per Rotterdam, for Tournon, 20 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Diomed, for London, Capt. Black;
for Singapore, 20 Chinese deck.

Per Anadyr, for Haiphong, 20 Chinese.

Per Montgomeryshire, for Saigon, 80
Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Diomed reports:
Fine weather, detained 8 days at Wosung.

The British steamer Golden Horn reports:
Light winds and fine weather throughout
the passage.

The Danish steamer Thingwalla reports:
Calms and fine weather throughout. On
the 22nd inst., spoke the German schooner
Loulie bound North.

The German steamer China reports:
After leaving Shanghai had strong N.E.
winds and very high sea from the Eastward,
then fine weather with light Southerly
winds and calms to port.

The British steamer Taiwan reports:
Left Taiwan 20th. Had light Westerly
winds to Taiwanfoos. Left Taiwanfoos on
the 23rd; str. Holyrood in port. Had
strong Northerly winds and heavy N.E.
gale to the Pescadore. Thence to Amoy
the weather: Left Amoy on 25th, str. in
port. E. B. S. Hornet, Teviot and Holyrood.
Had light airs and calms to Swatow. Left
Swatow 26th, str. in port. Hual Fuen,
Caribrook, Zeland, and Hoagly. Light
variable winds and fine weather to port.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For SAIGON, at 8 p.m., on

Friday, the 29th inst.

For PERNAMBUCO, at 8 p.m., on

Friday, the 29th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:

For MANILA, at 8.30 a.m., on

Saturday, the 30th inst., instead of
as previously notified.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO, on

Monday, the 2nd July, instead of as
previously notified. Correspondence
for Registration, will be received up
to 30 minutes before the above
hour.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *TEHERAN*

will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the
30th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *HOLYROOD*,

will be despatched from Hongkong on
SATURDAY, the 7th July,
with Mails to and through the
United Kingdom and Europe, via
Marseilles to Saigon, Singapore,
Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand,
Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

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Goods per (Amoy) undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

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continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 8.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877.

JUDGING from the proclamation from the

Taotai of Formosa with reference to the

introduction of telegraphs into that is-
land, which we published a few days
ago, there seems to be no doubt that the
benefighted aborigines of Formosa will
shortly enjoy what a learned correspond-
ent of this paper recently described as
"alternating and intermittent telegraphic
stimulations of light," by which, we
presume, was meant telegraphic intelli-
gence. The proclamation states that a
scheme for the formation of telegraphs
between north and south Formosa has
received imperial sanction, and that the
Taotai has already despatched officers to
survey the route from Tamsui to Takow
between which places the first line is to
be erected. This section, it is added, will
be continued to other places, the lines
being put up in future as required.

The Taotai is particularly careful to
impress upon the people that the entire
scheme will be carried into effect by the
Chinese authorities themselves—"even
the mechanics to be employed are to be
Chinese subjects"—and that it "will not
have the slightest prejudicial effect upon
the people."

It is to be very much regretted that the

perpetrators of the brutal murder on the
Sowkewan road on the 14th instant can-
not be brought to justice. We have
had two horrible and unprovoked mur-
ders in the Colony within the last two
weeks, occurring in point of fact within
a few hours of each other, and in neither
has the guilt, so far, been brought home
to any one. Brutal, however, as was
the murder in Aberdeen Street, it affords
no comparison in deliberate brutality
with the fearful crime committed on the
Sowkewan Road. An old man, 79 years
of age, starts from Hongkong for Sowke-
wan in the morning for the purpose of
selling joss-sticks and joss-paper. Arrived
between Sowkewan and Stanley he is
stopped by two of his countrymen, and
robbed of the few cash he has about him.
Not satisfied with this, the robbers re-
quest him to sign a chit to his son asking
for money for his ransom—the soundrels
intending to "tie-up" the old man until
the money was forthcoming—and on the
deceased refusing to accede to their re-
quest, they proceeded to deliberately
hack him about with their swords, ap-
parently leaving him lying in the roadway
under the impression that he was dead.
He was chopped on his head, arms and
legs; one blow had completely severed a
bone of the right hand, while his head
was severely chopped in three places.
Wounded thus, the deceased lingered
from the 14th to the 25th, when he
died. The jury has returned a verdict
of wilful murder against two men un-
known, and the probability is they will
never be discovered. The deceased was
able to state before he died that the
attack was made by two men, both of
whom were strangers to him. It is said
that a great deal of reverence exists
amongst the Chinese for old age, but
when we find an old man of 79 years
thus deliberately mutilated for a few
cash, one's faith in the existence of this
sentiment beyond the limits of families
and clans is liable to become a little
shaken. We trust that the Government

will offer rewards for information that
will lead to the conviction of the offend-
ers in both these cases.

A FEW days ago we called attention to
the outrageous delay that has taken place
in the publication of Mr. Grosvenor's re-
port on the Mission to Yunnan, and
pointed out the absurdity of the excuse
that had been offered by the Government
for its non-appearance. The only excuse
that has been hitherto advanced for
keeping the public ignorant of the con-
tents of the report for more than six months
after everybody expected to know all
about it, has been that Sir Thomas Wade
was preparing a memorandum on the
Yunnan and Chefoo business—a work
that at the outside ought to be satis-
factorily accomplished in a week. It
will be seen, however, from the following
remarks that occurred in the House of
Commons on the 17th May that another
excuse has now "cropped up," namely,
that the Foreign Office has so much
printing in hand that it is unable to
print off the voluminous papers relating
to the Yunnan affair, although we are
promised them shortly. This excuse is
no better than the previous one. It is
preposterous to suppose that important
State papers are kept secret for weeks
and even months to suit the convenience
of the printer. If the Government
desired, it could have every paper and every
document in Downing-street printed
within a month, and hundreds of London
printers would be glad to undertake a
contract for the work at usual rates.

The simple fact is that the Government,
for reasons best known to itself, has
not desired the Yunnan papers to be
made public up to the present time.
If the Government is so "anxious"
(vide Mr. Bourke's remarks below)
to have Mr. Grosvenor's report published,
we should like to learn how it happens
that Mr. Davenport's report on the trading
capabilities of the country traversed by
the Mission—a comparatively unimpor-
tant document, especially from a
statesman's point of view—has been
published, while the contents of
Mr. Grosvenor's report are still kept
profoundly secret. The greatest secrecy
has been observed in regard to the
results of the mission to Yunnan,
and it must be perfectly clear to every-
one who thinks at all on the matter that
neither the time required by Mr. Wade
to prepare his memorandum, nor the
convenience of the printer, is in any
way accountable for the extraordinary
delay that has taken place in the pub-
lication of this report. We direct at-
tention to these matters, because it
seems to us that for a Government to
set up such trumpery excuses as
these under such circumstances is de-
rogatory to, and unworthy of, the po-
sition of the administration of any en-
lightened country. If it is inconvenient
to the Government to bring forward the
matter just now, why does not Mr.
Bourke or Lord Derby say so, and not
offer such contemptible excuses as these—

Mr. Holt (for Mr. M. Stewart) asked
the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs
when the report of Mr. Grosvenor's mission to
Yunnan, with the remainder of the papers
connected with the Margary Expedition,
and also the papers of the recent Con-
vention between Sir Thomas Wade and the
Chinese Government, would be laid upon
the table.

Mr. Bourke said, I can assure the hon.
member that Her Majesty's Government
are as anxious as he is that these papers
should be produced as soon as possible,
but there are a great number of other papers
of a very voluminous character now being
printed at the Foreign-office. These papers
are now in a very forward state, and they
will be presented to the House as soon as
possible, taking into consideration the
importance and the voluminous character of
these and the other papers which are now
being printed by the Foreign-office.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S. S.
Glenfalech left Singapore for this port on
Tuesday, the 26th inst.

TAKEN will be a Court of Enquiry at the
Harbour Master's Office at 11 o'clock on
Monday next, the 2nd July, to investigate
into the circumstances attending the strand-
ing of the British steamer *Thales*.

At the Marine Court to-day, four seamen
belonging to the British ship *Hannah Law*
were charged with refusal of duty. They
denied the charge, but said they wanted
their discharge. They were ordered to re-
turn on board their vessel.

THE punishment of Mr. Chun Si Kai, a
literate and honest-master of Canton, which
we recently noticed, has greatly agitated
the native merchants here; and the com-
motion has taken the shape of a petition to
the Governor for commutation of the
sentence, passed on Mr. Chun by the learned
Chief Justice, for contempt of Court in
giving false evidence during the hearing of
a case in Summary Jurisdiction. The
prayer of this petition has been refused;
and the charge of conspiracy will therefore
be proceeded with at the expiration of Mr.
Chun Si Kai's imprisonment.

We have been courteously favoured by Mr.
Du Pouty, Agent of the Messageries Ma-
ritimes, with the following telegram:—

"Passagers *Mai-kong* sautes, mola
Arathon Madras; ongarion malla perdis
excepte pils charges, valises diplomatiques."

This we presume means that all the passen-
gers on board the lost steamer were

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1877.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 h	Wreza	Brit. str.	781	June 22	Ah Yon	Yama & S. F. C.	Mails, 2d pr.
City of Tokio	4 k	Maury	Amer. str.	3800	June 25	R. M. S. S. Co.	Saigon	to-day
Cyphron	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	June 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London, &c.	McD's Slip
Diomed	5 c	Jackson	Brit. str.	1241	June 26	Batterfield & Swire	.....	at daylight
Elmy	4 k	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 27	Remedios & Co.	Saigon	Coast Port
Golden Horn	4 h	Altona	Brit. str.	1043	June 27	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	to-day
Montgomeryshire	4 h	Starrock	Brit. str.	1146	June 27	H. Kier & Co.	.....	30th daylight
Namoa	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	862	June 27	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	.....	K'loong Dock
Norna	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	June 26	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Olympia	4 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	777	June 26	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	June 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Spartan	1 h	Cooper	Brit. str.	987	May 29	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	.....	.....
Tualas	4 c	Colas	Brit. str.	8.0	June 27	Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
Thingvalla	4 c	Volson	Dan. str.	1577	June 27	Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
W. Cores de Vries	2 h	Welner	Brit. str.	334	June 4	Hok Moh Leong	.....	.....
Sailing Vessels								
A. S. Davis	2 c	Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Haiphong	to-day
Anazi	3 k	Hill	Brit. bge.	468	June 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Batavia	4 k	Bae-loop	Ger. bge.	568	June 23	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	Repairing
Beethoven	3 c	daje	Ger. bge.	340	June 25	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Belleg Will	2 k	Branthwalto	Brit. bge.	812	June 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Bianca Fertia	2 c	Caneredi	Ital. bge.	666	June 22	Landstein & Co.	.....	P. & O. Wharf
Brennero	4 k	Buzzolini	Ital. bge.	784	June 5	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Brown Brothers	2 h	Goodell	Amer. sh.	1493	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Canton	2 c	Kaudsen	Siam. sh.	779	June 22	Chinese	London	.....
Obang Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	.....	Wanchai Pier
Chinaman	7 h	McKenzie	Brit. bge.	690	May 21	Russell & Co.	.....	Cleared
Cerino	4 k	Robertson	Brit. bge.	395	June 24	Wieler & Co.	.....	.....
Daphne	7 h	Arndrup	Brit. sh.	954	June 13	Meyer & Co.	Foochow	.....
Daphnia	4 k	Lelionnais	Fch. bg.	327	May 28	Order	New York	.....
Fleetwing	4 c	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	May 7	Olyphant & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Formosa	3 c	Hyland	Brit. bge.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Friedrich Perthes	7 c	Kayser	Ger. bge.	480	June 4	Siemssen & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
Gyle	4 c	Roberts	Brit. sh.	1068	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	.....
Harriet N. Carlton	4 c	Darkness	Amer. bge.	872	May 29	Russell & Co.	New York	.....
Hannah Law	3 c	Greig	Brit. sh.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Highlander	3 c	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Jacobine	4 k	Hohmann	Ger. bge.	417	June 24	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	Cleared
Kandahauer II.	3 k	Zeeth	Dut. sh.	1114	June 16	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Lizzie H.	3 h	Tabson	Amer. bge.	896	June 6	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Loiterer	3 h	.....	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.	.....	.....
Marie Louise	4 k	Guiboux	Fch. bge.	425	June 22	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Matchless	8 c	Dawes	Amer. sh.	1198	June 22	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	.....	.....
Osaka	7 h	Lowe	Brit. bge.	527	June 13	Meyer & Co.	.....	.....
Palestine	3 c	Scroff	Brit. bge.	593	June 5	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Polina	3 k	Lunt	Amer. sh.	597	June 4	Kin-tye-loon	London	.....
Polynesia	7 c	Schwauer	Ger. sh.	955	June 16	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Robt. Henderson	8 h	Gunn	Brit. bge.	558	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	For Sale
Roderick Hay	4 k	Nicolson	Brit. tge.	290	June 3	Chinese	.....	to-day
Rosina	4 k	Hansen	Amer. sh.	406	Feb. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Touron	.....
Rotterdam	3 k	Dik	Dut. bge.	760	May 25	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
San Francisco	7 h	Lamcken	Ger. sch.	250	June 23	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	.....	.....
Siamese Crown	2 h	Saxstoph	Siam. sh.	540	June 25	Chinese	San Francisco	Cleared
Stanfield	4 k	Dudley	Brit. bge.	576	June 16	Order	New York	Cleared
Stracathro	4 c	Miller	Brit. sh.	1159	May 18	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Thomas Lord	3 c	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Trevelan Family	3 k	Brown	Brit. sch.	198	June 9	Chinese	.....	.....
Viscount Macduff	4 k	Wright	Brit. sh.	293	June 23	Borneo Company, Limited	.....	.....
WHAMPOA								
Cap Horn	.....	Möller	Ger. bge.	401	June 25	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Heironimus	.....	Stuhl	Ger. bge.	425	June 21	Wieler & Co.	.....	.....
Hieronimus	.....	Koch	Brit. bg.	232	June 22	Landstein & Co.	.....	.....
CANTON								
Fuyew	.....	Croad	Chi. str.	920	June 25	J. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	.....

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Curlew	5 k	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	H. N. Hood
Lai Tsa	2 c	Annamite	gunboat	1200	.....	.....	June 9	M. Louvrie
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modeste	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	May 28	John Hope
Patino	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 23	R. pello
Tejo	6 c	Portug.	gun vessel	400	2	100	June 25	F. Amiral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poa Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	Capt. Santa
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Oary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Liutin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Pogran	1890	Lefevre	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Saada	37	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hayland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	23	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lun Wa
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	230	6	.....	.....
Feng-chou-hai	600	5	4.0	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen chi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sait-tang	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tehing-tsing	150	6	60	Bussard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	O. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	3	160	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT. June 20, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
Conquest	for Wenchow	.....
Europa	for Shanghai	.....
Flours Castle	for London	.....
Han K'wang	for Shanghai	.....
Penguin	for London	.....
Scindia	for London	.....
Viking	for London	.....
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Anna	for Melbourne	.....
Carl Ludwig	for Dunedin	.....
Hadda	German barque	.....
Rhoda	for Sydney	.....
Wm. Manson	for Australia	.....
Woolabre	for Shanghai	.....

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR. June 20, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
China	German
Chin-ss	Chinese

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Chin-tung	Chinese
*Diomed	for London
Foochow	British
Francois I.	French
Fungshan	Chinese
Fanyama	Chinese
*Fuyew	for London
Glengyle	Chinese
Hat-shin	British
Hatung	Chinese
Hochung	Chinese
Honan	French
Hoogly	Chinese
Howang	Chinese
Kiang-pan	Chinese
Kiang-wan	Chinese
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Nagoya Maru	Japanese
Nanking	American
Soochow	American

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

Ta-yue-fung

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Albert Victor	British
Alma	British barque
Fitzroy	American barque
Forward Ho	for London
H. Bremer	German schooner
Hilda	British barque
Hopetel	British schooner
John Milton	British ship
John Nicholson	British ship
Katie Flickinger	American barque
Lady Bowen	British barque
Lauderdale	British ship
Lunana	British barque
Oceanic	British barque
Stratheden	British barque
Thermopylae	British ship
Windhover	for London

MEN-OF-WAR.	
Kestrel	H. M. gunboat
Sokol	Russian gunboat

having a swollen ankle on one side and a cut on the other.

Dr. Wm. F. Samuels was called.—I am a surgeon of the Army Medical Department, at present in charge of the Hospital ship *Albatross*. I know private Smith and Brown. The last witness is at present under my charge. He was admitted on the morning of the 17th. He was sent to be treated for a wound on the head. The wound was a scalp wound about 1½ inches in length; it was not very deep. It was a confused wound caused probably by some blunt instrument. I think it could not have been caused by a fall or a blow of the fist. He had a contusion on the left arm. It was a severe bruise. It was a large circular bruise, about 3 inches in diameter; there was also a contusion on the right shoulder. I did not notice any other wounds. I did not notice any other wounds. The contusions were caused apparently by blows. These were severe injuries. There was no immediate danger, but erysipelas might have set in from the wound on the head. The man has been in hospital ever since, has not been discharged yet. I do not think him sufficiently recovered to leave hospital. He was suffering from the shock of the injuries. I know Brown also; he came into hospital the same morning. He was admitted for a lacerated wound on the left side of the head; his wound was more severe than that of the last witness. There is also a slight wound on the right side of the head; it is a small punctured wound. There was a contusion on the left shoulder, also a slight bruise on the right shoulder. He is still in hospital. The injuries of the two men are of the same nature, so that what applies to one applies to the other.

By Mr. Francis.—The wounds on the heads of the two men might have been produced by a stick, or been the result of a fall on something. The circular contusion I think was very likely caused by a blow from a stick. A mark from a blow of a stick need not necessarily be of an elongated nature, because a wound would extend all round. Erysipelas might supervene in weak subjects from a mere scratch of a pin or from a pimple.

The case was then adjourned. When the Court resumed, Mr. John Grant was examined. I am a shipping clerk at Messrs Douglas Laiprak & Co's. On the evening of the 15th instant, I was in the verandah of my house. I was not there on the first instance, but went afterwards in consequence of hearing a noise in the street. I know both defendants by sight. This was about 9.30 to 10 p.m. It was a tolerably dark night, except that there was a gas light between Douglas Laiprak's premises and the engine house. I looked over the verandah and saw three or four persons in the street and two of them were fighting; one of them striking out at the other, while the latter was backing towards the engine house, the object being to evade the former. Both then disappeared into the engine house. I could not see their faces from the darkness. In two or three minutes the two men re-appeared. Shortly afterwards a third man appeared. I could not make him out to be a European or a Chinese. I saw a fourth man appear on the scene, and he handed something to the third man. From the distance I was in, the something looked like a spanner, and I made a remark to the man who was with me at the time. The man who was the spanner then turned towards the two who were fighting, and the two turned back again, one striking at the other. This man had something in his hand, but what that was I could not say, nor could I say they were the same men. When I saw the spanner handed to a man, I thought that man was George Tauber. I called out to the man "to be careful." I did so because seeing one man armed with a spanner, some harm might result. Whether I was heard or not, I could not say. I saw a man fall, and soon he disappeared out of my sight by going into the engine room. I then went down stairs and saw a crowd at the entrance of the engine house. I went to the crowd and saw the two defendants in the crowd. Brown then came up. He was all over with blood; he put one hand on his head and then showed it to me asking me what I thought of it. There was blood on his face and hand. I saw a Chinese policeman come up, and the last defendant gave the soldier into custody. The soldier's clothes were covered with blood. Both defendants appeared to be excited from anger.

Cross-examined.—When I was on the verandah, I was about 85 or 40 feet above the level of the road. The third man came from the engine house; I cannot say who that man was. I believed him to be the last defendant. I thought so at the time. I did not know who were the two men I first saw fighting. I came to the conclusion that the instrument was a spanner from its shining nature. I am sure it was some sort of metal. I have been connected with the fire engine, and I know the spanner used to be bright. Brown had his belt on when I saw him. It might have been a Chinaman who handed something to the third man. I have spoken of it. I did not notice Mr. Xavier or Mr. Pereira. So far my observations go, I did not see anything of Smith.

Re-examined.—I did not see any soldiers held used at any time. The spanner was held in the man's right hand. George Brown, a private H.M.'s 28th Regiment, was next called.—On the evening of the 15th, I was going along the Praya towards the barracks with Smith. We had been walking round the town, and I was a little under the influence of drink, but I knew what I was about. I said "Who the devil are you?" Smith then asked me to go along with him to the barracks. After this I staggered against a Chinese and I showed him on one side. As I did so I said "Get out of the way, you plough." I had a stick in my hand.

Mr. Sharp.—What did you do with it? Witness.—I did not use it to the Chinaman in any way. Mr. Francis said really he must object to this. It was only begging an answer. His Worship could not see the objection to the question. Mr. Sharp said if Mr. Francis objected, he would withdraw the question. The Magistrate said he should prefer a witness to tell his own story, and he only allowed an attorney to drag out the story by questions when the witnesses were those who did not know how to relate their tales. His Worship remembered one occasion when Mr. Philips was engaged in a case, and he insisted that he should question the witnesses, while his Worship was equally earnest in having the story from the witness in his own words. Mr. Pollard therefore complained that the Magistrate had interfered with his functions as counsel, and that if the point was insisted upon, he

would retire from the case. He was told that he might place himself about that, but his Worship must have the story from the man himself.

Mr. Francis said it was only the other day, when he was defending a case in the Supreme Court, that his witness was made to give his story in his own words. The witness was then told to state, in as precise words as he could, what had happened that night.

He continued and gave similar evidence as the first witness. Tauber had a piece of short instrument of wood or iron in his hand and struck Smith, who then took off his coat and belt and asked witness to take care of them for him, while he went up and having a piece of wood in his hand, then disappeared into the engine house. Witness then said as follows:—I then heard Smith cry for help and I took off my coat and put it down with Smith's on the ground. I also threw down my cane. I then ran to the engine house. I saw Smith lying on the ground, his head was under a wheelbarrow. I saw a European and three Chinamen around him; they were scuffling round. I asked them what they were doing to the man, and another European, who had been standing far over, then came forward and struck me with something on my head and cut it (shows a severe cut on the left side of the head). I fell down, having been stunned by the blow. The blow must have been a heavy one, as it felled me. While I was on the ground, I was struck again and became insensible. I know I was struck on the ground because I have another cut on the right side of my head.

Mr. Francis.—A mere scratch from a pin. The Magistrate: Perhaps a belaying pin.

Mr. Francis said the doctor had stated it to be of a very trivial nature. Mr. Sharp said it had at any rate caused a mark on the head being shaved.

Mr. Francis said that the shaving was not done by the defendants, and for aught it mattered, the fact of the man's head being shaved would not further the charge. Continued.—When I came to my senses I found myself in the Station. (He then described the subsequent proceedings in the Police Court and his admission into Hospital, wherein he is now still a patient. Cross-examined.—I made a statement before the Magistrate on the 16th inst. I do not remember whether I had said that a Chinaman knocked against me or I knocked against a Chinaman.

Mr. Sharp said if Mr. Francis wanted to ask the witness on his previous defence, he would ask the Court to put in the depositions of the previous case, because it would not be fair to ask him on any isolated question.

Mr. Francis said that was what he had been asking for over and over again. The Magistrate said the witness might be reminded of what he had stated before on a certain day, and he could answer whether he had said so or not.

Mr. Francis then asked him if he had not said before that he knocked against a Chinaman or that the Chinaman knocked against him and that he had struck him. Witness replied that he did not remember having said so. He had not struck a Chinaman, and he believed he had not stated so.

Mr. Francis said he had a report (Daily Press) of the case before him, and he was prepared to put the reporter into the box. Mr. Sharp said he could not really permit such questions to be asked. He must ask the depositions to be put in, because in the report before him (the *China Mail's*) it was not stated so.

Mr. Francis said it is not for you to permit that is not the word. You can only object and the Magistrate permits. Mr. Sharp asked the depositions in the previous case to be sent in to the box, and it was discovered that he had only said he shoved the Chinaman aside.

The examination of the witness was then continued, and was to the same effect as that which he gave in his defence before. Mr. L. A. Xavier, a clerk at Messrs Douglas Laiprak & Co., was called. He gave similar evidence to that he adduced before in the former case.

Cross-examined.—When Smith ran up to Tauber, they did not fight. I was examined the other day, and I did not say that they fought. I swear to that. (Reminded by reading his previous evidence.) I only said that Smith pushed forward. I did not see him spar up to fight, though he had his hands clenched. I did not see Smith make a blow at Tauber; if he had, I would have seen it. I saw Tauber strike him with something and he fell down on the road-way near a gas lamp. Smith got up at once and ran for a policeman. I did not hear Mr. Grant call out anything; if he did, I did not hear it. I saw some Chinese standing about looking on. From where I was I could not see into the engine house. I did not see any fight there.

The case was then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow (28th).

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

We print below a letter which has been addressed by the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (Mr. F. B. Johnson) to the London Convention, (Messrs. Michels, Swire and Barnes), regarding the Chefoo Convention. The salient features of the Convention are exhaustively criticised, and attention is called to three points which claim urgent attention in any future negotiation, viz., the institution of a Bonding System; of a Currency, and of arrangements for the Conservancy of Rivers and Harbours, and more particularly that of Shanghai.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, 16th June, 1877.

GENTLEMEN.—When the text of the Chefoo Convention was published in China, in October last, a copy was forwarded by the Secretary to you as the representatives of this Chamber in London. Sir Thomas Wade before he left Shanghai promised the Community a memorandum on the subject of his late negotiations, which he is understood to be preparing, and the Committee would have preferred to wait for the publication of that document before pledging this Chamber to an expression of opinion on the modifications of, or additions to, existing treaties made by the Convention. As however the Chinese authorities on their side have already given assent to several of the provisions of the agreement, the Committee feels that prolonged silence on

its part would be inconvenient and might be misunderstood.

I beg therefore to address you with particular regard to the conclusions at which we have arrived.

Yunnan Outrage.—With the purely political part of the Convention comprised within the first and second sections, the settlement of which must have been governed by considerations with which the Committee is of necessity imperfectly acquainted, I do not propose to deal. I may, however, when expressing the extreme regret of the Committee that it has not been deemed politic to insist upon the punishment of those concerned in the murder of the late Mr. Margary, take occasion to remark that as the persons responsible for that foul outrage are understood to be officials in high place, this illustration of the perfidious character of the Chinese Government fully justifies the objection which this Chamber has invariably urged to any reliance being placed on the assurances and engagements of the native authorities unless accompanied by substantial guarantees.

Indemnity.—The fifth clause of the first section fixes the amount of indemnity to the families of the officers killed in Yunnan, and "on account of the action of merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, at £200,000."

The Committee being unable to form an estimate of the amount of the private claims preferred by British merchants and registered in the various Consulates, is not in a position to say whether or not the money agreed to be paid will cover such claims.

If, however, the payment of the indemnity is understood, as the clause referring to it may be taken to mean, to be a donation for, and satisfaction of, all illegal imports upon British trade, from the commencement of intercourse until now; and to be a bar politically to any complaint against the Chinese Government in respect to such imports, then I feel no hesitation on behalf of the Chamber in entering a protest against the altogether inadequate and unsatisfactory character of the proposed settlement.

Administration of Justice.—The second section, although headed "official intercourse," deals in its 2nd and 3rd clauses with the serious question of the administration of justice. The Committee feels that the subsidiary manner in which the clauses relating to the measures needed, for the reform of the Mixed Courts are introduced into this section, will lead natives to believe that the tendency of the Chinese mind to regard a breach of ceremonial as a matter of greater concern than a miscarriage of justice, is in harmony with Western ideas.

Moreover the manner in which the expressed intention of the British Government to revise the rules of the Supreme Court is, as it were, balanced in the Convention by an understanding that the Taung-li Yamen will invite the Foreign Representatives to consider measures for the more effective administration of justice, is in the opinion of the Committee open to objection.

The construction of the text implies that a comparison may not unfairly be drawn between the defects which experience has shown to exist in the practice of the Supreme Court and the travesty of justice which is displayed by the Mixed Tribunals at the Treaty Ports.

I need hardly represent to you that to institute such a comparison would be to cast an unmerited reflection upon the Supreme Court. That Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction is open to all Chinese subjects, who, it cannot be denied, recognize its advantages and have not been slow to avail themselves of its services.

Every British subject in China is amenable in person and property to its control, its decisions are prompt, and its decrees are enforced. On the other hand, the Chinese trader is practically exempt from jurisdiction. He may defraud the foreigner almost with impunity, and he may evade or postpone payment of his debts, there being no recognized system of procedure available to a foreign creditor under which the property of a defaulter may be sequestered for the benefit of all to whom he is indebted.

In place of a vague engagement, not binding in point of time, on the part of the Taung-li Yamen, to discuss the necessary measures to be adopted, the Committee would have been pleased to see a definite agreement arrived at with regard to the character of the reforms to be instituted—to find in fact provision made as well for the promulgation of a Code of Rules to govern the practice in the Mixed Courts, as for the appointment of native functionaries furnished with powers of independent jurisdiction to preside over them.

The Committee believes that elaborated proposals of this nature for Sir Thomas Wade's consideration have been ready in his hand in the port-folios of more than one of the able Consular Assessors who have had wide experience of the evils of the present system.

Trade.—The third section relates to Trade; and is chiefly concerned with arrangements for opening new ports, and the settlement of the long-vested question of Inland Taxation.

Opening of New Ports.—With regard to the arrangement for the opening of two ports on the Yangtze, two on the coast, and certain points for landing cargo on the Great River, which in the opinion of the Imperial Government forms the one valuable stipulation of the whole Convention, I have to remark that this measure involves a renunciation and practical condemnation of the policy towards China announced some years ago by H.B.M. Government.

In a minute on the subject of the revision of the Tientsin Treaty, published about the year 1858, the Board of Trade declared that H.M. Government did not want any more ports opened, and confirmed the opinion expressed some time previously by Lord Russell, when Foreign Secretary, that it was desirable to diminish the points of contact between Chinese and foreigners.

The Committee welcomes with great satisfaction the retraction of an ill-considered policy, which it believes has been in no small degree responsible for the troubles and disasters which have occurred in the relations between foreigners and Chinese during late years. Instead of assuming that foreign intercourse with China is an evil which requires to be guarded against, the Convention now virtually acknowledges that it is a good which requires to be cultivated, and the Committee considers that the recognition of this principle is a great step gained.

The Committee, however, is of opinion that it would have been a much more convenient arrangement if, in addition to the clauses providing for the opening of special ports, a stipulation had been made under

which, in future, foreign trade might be admitted to any ports and places at which, by common consent, the respective Governments would arrange to appoint Consular and Customs House officials.

Inland Taxation.—The question of Inland Taxation is one which has been discussed for many years past without being brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and I must be pardoned for entering at some length into a consideration of its difficulties.

Imports.—The Tientsin Treaty secures the right of British goods, as such, to exemption from inland taxation on payment of a fixed charge in addition to the import dues, but the regulations provided by Rule 7 of the "Tariff Rules" attached to this Treaty, under which exemption certificates are issued, are incomplete and are specially defective in making provision for British subjects only to avail themselves of the privilege.

The Chinese Authorities were led by this defect to draw a distinction between foreign goods the property of British subjects and goods which, though of foreign origin, have passed into the hands of the Chinese. The whole inland trade being practically under native control, the transit clauses of the Treaty became thus for a lengthened period nearly a dead letter, excepting at places where foreigners were found to make false declarations as to the ownership of goods, in consideration of small fees.

Lekin.—Difficulties have also arisen with regard to the levy of a tax called *Lekin*.

This tax is imposed upon all goods, native as well as foreign, passed through the Customs House. It varies in amount in different provinces, and is in fact according to native practice an extraordinary import duty, as the treaties prevent the levy being made on foreign goods in the case of goods imported by foreigners, it has been the custom of the authorities to make it upon the native; after the goods have passed from the foreign importer's hands. But the practice of doing so is not uniform. In some cases the tax is collected at the first barrier station inland; in others through the medium of the trading guilds at the places of importation.

It is clear that the tax is either an additional import duty, in which case, as regards goods of foreign origin, it is illegal; or it is an inland duty, and in that case comes within the scope of the exemption clause of the Treaty. As the authorities for the most part contrive to levy it at the places of importation, transit certificates are ineffective to protect the importer against the impost.

The remonstrances made from time to time by foreign merchants against the design of the Treaty being thus frustrated, derived strength from the terms of a Memorandum on treaty revision submitted to the Taung-li Yamen some years ago by Tseng-Kwo-Fan, the Viceroy of the Two Kiang.

The Viceroy laid it down that Chinese are entitled equally with foreigners to the benefit of the exemption clauses of the Treaty, and of late years this principle has obtained extended recognition by provincial officials. Not only has the opposition formerly raised by the authorities to the issue of certificates to Chinese in Foreign names been much modified, but in some provinces passes are granted from the Yamen themselves directly to natives.

This practice, however, is unfortunately far from being a general one, and though the Central Government is apparently becoming alive to the fiscal advantages offered by the exemption system, and the native merchants are learning to appreciate its benefits, transit passes are still wholly disregarded in certain provinces, and along the more distant routes their authority is not as a rule recognized.

On this subject, in a memorial to the British Minister in 1875, the Hankow Chamber of Commerce writes:—

"During the past two years, endeavours to avail of rights afforded by Treaty of sending goods to Chinkiang under Transit Pass, have been frustrated by the oppressive and cruel action of the Kwei-chow-fu authorities, so that the great field to be found in the rich and productive districts of Szechuen for foreign goods is entirely cut off, except by submittal to the enormous exactions on the road of 2 m. 7 c. (instead of the half duty of 4 c.) on shiftings, and its equivalent on other goods. The policy adopted by the mandarins is that of 'distressing the merchants by ruinous delays, and frightening boatmen and shroffs by torture and cruel treatment.'"

Exports.—As regards Exports, the Treaty of Tientsin stipulates that produce purchased by a British subject may be brought down to a port of shipment under an exemption certificate, transit dues being commuted by a fixed payment of one-half the export duty.

This stipulation has been, with some notable exceptions, fairly complied with by the authorities during late years; but the privilege has been frequently abused by foreigners claiming the right, never intended to be given, to bring down from the interior under the protection of transit passes, produce not meant for exportation. It is obvious that in order to effect a settlement of the present difficulties there are wanted:

1st.—A clear understanding between the Governments as to the rights and privileges conveyed and obligations imposed by Art. 28 of the Tientsin Treaty. (See Appendix.)

2nd.—A revision of Rule 7, so as to adapt it to give complete effect to Art. 28.

3rd.—An authoritative declaration by the Imperial Government to make the rule binding upon the provincial officials. The Committee cannot conceal its disappointment at the manner in which this appointment is treated in the Convention. Instead of a lucid and precise statement of the object desired to be attained and of the means arranged to secure it, the framers of the Convention take hold of one branch of the question of taxation, and dealing with it in inconclusive language, leave their meaning to be determined rather by a process of inference than by direct announcement.

Section III plunges into the middle of the subject without preamble or explanation in this manner:—

"With reference to the area within which according to the Treaties in force, *lekin* goods are to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports," &c., &c.

And treating the question of inland tax commutation incidentally, as if it were a mere matter of adapting the regulations to an altered state of things consequent upon the opening of new ports, the section near the end of Art. I proceeds:—

"At all such points, except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate, or exports similarly certificated, which will be *severally passed free of *lekin**, &c."

By a negative process of reasoning, it may be deduced from these clauses that the right

is conceded to the Chinese to levy *lekin* on foreign goods, excepting within the limits of the foreign Settlements, and unless, on being forwarded inland, such goods are accompanied by an exemption certificate; but it is nowhere in the Convention expressly stated so, and the obscurities in the old treaties as to when the protection to be afforded by transit passes is to commence and when it is to end, are perpetuated.

Clause 4 provides that one rule for the framing of transit certificates shall prevail at all the ports, and declares that so far as imports are concerned the nationality of the person possessing and carrying them is immaterial. These provisions are good so far as they go; but again the conditions of the system to be governed by the proposed rules are only partially set forth, and the same want of completeness and precise definition which characterized Rule 7 of the Treaty of Tientsin is observable here.

The Committee sees no insuperable difficulty in framing rules which would at once protect the revenue and promote the interests of trade, if only the principle laid down by Art. 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin be frankly recognized by the Imperial Government.

That principle involved—1st.—The freedom from further taxation of goods of foreign origin on payment at the time of importation of the tariff import duty, and, on being passed into the interior, of a commutation of all inland dues fixed at one-half the import duty.

2nd.—The right of foreign merchants to bring down from the interior produce intended for exportation, on payment of a commutation tax (fixed at one-half the export duty) and the export duty.

With regard to the 1st proposition, it may be remarked:—(a)—It was obviously intended by the Treaty that the freedom from taxation stipulated for should apply to the goods, not to the ownership of them. This principle has been accepted by the Chefoo Convention.

(b)—The settlement by treaty of a fixed import duty implies that no further duty shall be levied at the port of importation.

The Convention however limits the area of immunity to the foreign Settlement at each port and by thus virtually acknowledging the right of the authorities to tax the goods after they have left the port, leaves the operation of the exemption clause of the Treaty incomplete, and to a great extent renders it ineffective.

(c)—The goods being freed from further import at the port of entry, all inland dues may be commuted by a fixed payment. This privilege must be understood to be subject to reasonable limitations. Immunity from taxation under it, seems naturally to cease when the goods become separated from the transit pass which is the evidence that the commutation tax has been paid. That is to say, so long as the transit pass attaches to the goods, no matter where found, or in whose hands they may be, they are freed from taxation. Deprivation of the protection of the pass by distribution, the several packages, or contents of one package, as the case may be, become liable to ordinary local dues.

Neither the Treaty nor the Convention defines the limits of the operation of exemption certificates, and they are in that respect incomplete documents.

As regards the second proposition:—(a)—It is most desirable that the principle should be recognized in the case of exports as well as of imports, that it is to the trade and not to any special class of traders that privileges of exemption from taxation should be accorded. Natives and foreigners alike should have the right to bring down from the interior produce intended for exportation, on payment of a fixed commutation tax.

The Treaty unfortunately limits the privilege to British subjects, and the Convention confirms this invidious distinction.

(b)—As security for the revenue that the produce brought down under transit pass will be exported, it is only necessary to provide that payment of transit duty and export duty be made together, or bonds for the same be taken, when exemption certificates are applied for.

To render the rule effective, it is indispensable that they be enforced by an Imperial notification couched in precise and unambiguous terms.

The Committee cannot too strongly condemn the substitution of the foreign Settlement for the port of entry, as the area within which duties in excess of the Tariff import duty cannot be levied.

Fiscal legislation which discriminates between the native and foreigner is most objectionable in principle, and it cannot be too clearly stated, in order to make the Chinese understand their position, that it is the thing, not the person, which is to be taxed or freed from taxation as the case may be. It is to be feared that the distinction drawn by the Convention between the foreign Settlement and the port, will suggest to the native trader that the privilege of immunity from *lekin* is reserved for the foreigner and that the tax may legally be imposed upon Chinese.

The authorities will probably, if the first clause of the third section of the Convention should be allowed to stand unaltered, and it will be beyond proof that the goods actually taxed by these means have never left the foreign Settlement. The only certain way to protect the trade is to declare that goods of foreign origin, after payment of import duty, are free from further taxation so long as they remain at the port of entry. On being forwarded inland or reshipped to a non-treaty port, they will be liable to the ordinary dues unless accompanied by a commutation certificate. The quantity of goods actually consumed within the limits of any port is too small to make the question of mere area one of importance on that account, and there will be no more difficulty experienced in defining the limits of the port than those of the foreign Settlement.

Opium.—The 3rd clause of section 5 in the Convention deals with inland taxation on Opium, and it is necessary that the Committee should point out clearly the serious consequences which the acceptance by the British Government of the concession proposed by this clause would involve.

By the Treaty of Tientsin, opium is specially excepted from the benefit of the arrangement under which inland taxation on imports generally may be commuted by a fixed payment. After the opium leaves the possession of the importer, the Chinese Government in theory are at liberty to tax it to any extent they please. But in practice the power to impose inland duties is limited by the operations of the native smuggler; and the higher the tax, the greater the premium upon evasion.

Clause 3, which is intended to enable the Chinese Government to levy, before the

opium is removed from the control of the Customs, and within a limit, inland dues as an addition to the tariff import duty, would prevent evasion, and virtually place in a very large measure the control of the Indian opium revenue in the hands of the Chinese. This is not a question which concerns the case of temperance, but is simply one as to whether the production of opium in India shall be discouraged by a premium being offered for the growth of the poppy plant in this country over which its cultivation is rapidly extending.

If this clause be agreed to, the Chinese will have it in their power by the imposition of heavy duties to extinguish the Indian Trade, and it is for H.M. Government to decide whether they will permit the Tientsin Treaty to be modified in order to promote such a result.

Omissions from the Convention.—The regret which the Committee feels at being obliged to express an unfavourable opinion with regard to some of the stipulations of the Convention, is increased by the consideration that an opportunity has been lost for pressing upon the Chinese Government the adoption of several measures of direct and real concern to the ordinary commercial interests of the country, which have long been loudly called for.

Bonding System.—One of the most important of these is the establishment of Bonded Warehouses. I need not dwell upon the convenience and advantage to trade afforded by a bonded system. They are recognized by every civilized country, and the want of them entails a peculiar hardship upon foreign shipping resorting to China, on account of the stipulations in the Treaties which throw upon the vessel the responsibility for the payment of direct and real concern to the ordinary commercial interests of the country, which have long been loudly called for.

Currency.—The absence of a metallic currency, excepting that of copper cash, imposes a burden upon native industry and foreign commerce which is more onerous than the most oppressive taxation by Government. Commercial transactions are mainly carried on in this country by means of "obligations to pay," redeemable in weight of silver, the standard of purity for which varies in every province—it may almost be asserted, in every district—of the Empire. The standard is supposed to be fixed under the authority of the trading guilds, and to be attested at an assay office, but an assay office does not exist at every commercial centre, and the assayer's certificate does not carry with it the force of a legal tender.

The want felt for a coinage has been partially supplied by the introduction of foreign dollars, which circulate more or less freely in the provinces bordering the Central and Southern coasts, but the value of these coins varies continually, the supply of them is small, and as they are not the real money of account of the country, and circulate only within limited areas, their introduction has rather increased than diminished the confusion which attends the settlement of indebtedness, not only between natives and foreigners, but among the natives themselves.

A host of banking agents and shroffs gain their living by levying fines upon the settlement of each transaction in bullion, and I need not describe more fully the hindrances, confusion and loss necessarily entailed by such a system upon trade and industry.

The fitting remedy for this state of things is the issue of a silver coinage. It is believed that the Chinese Government has had under its consideration for some time past proposals for the construction of a Mint and the organization of a currency, and that representations through the Foreign Legations as to the most effective mode of carrying these proposals into practice would not be received with the disfavour which usually attends foreign recommendations.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 27, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	£563½
" " " " " " " " " "	credit,
" " " " " " " " " "	555
" " " " " " " " " "	credit,
" " " " " " " " " "	543½
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" " " " " " " " " "	credit,
" " " " " " " " " "	24 & 36
" " " " " " " " " "	585
" " " " " " " " " "	credit,
" " " " " " " " " "	607
" " " " " " " " " "	49
" " " " " " " " " "	18.00

CAMPBELL, ... 62.60 & 63.60

QUICKSILVER, ... 7.10 & 7.75

SALTPETRE, ...

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	8/11½
" 30 days' sight, ...	4/0
" 6 months' sight, ...	4/0
Credit, ...	4/0
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	4/1
Bombay, demand Rupees, ...	232
Calcutta, ...	232
Shanghai, demand, ...	74
" 30 days' sight, ...	74
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ...	8 prem.
Mexican, ...	18
Gold Leaf, ...	25.50
English Sovereigns, ...	4.85
Australian Sovereigns, ...	4.95
Discount, ...	9 & 10

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 84 ½ prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 87½	

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
TEHERAN, Captain JOHNSON, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at
Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, June 19, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKIO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 2nd July, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Route, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 1st July. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in their
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Levee Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 27, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
TUNIS, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;

Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th July,
1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
HOLLAND, Commandant REYNIER,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal ports of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 6th July, 1877. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "MAELIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 12th Proximo. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMERY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 27, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORFON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 3, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of the COMPANY has
This Day been Transferred to THE
MARINE INSURANCE CO. of 20, Old
Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-
tisement THE MARINE INSURANCE
CO. has This Day taken over the
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL
STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed
Mr A. MOYER as its AGENT in Hong-
kong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept
Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the
MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class
Steamer.

A. MOYER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of
London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to
Issue Policies against LOSS or
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.

Every Risk taken by this Company is
participated in by Three of the largest
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus
of over FIFTY MILLION MARKS,

thus enabling this Company to accept large
lines.

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO
\$550,000.

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LIAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YEE FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing
Firm.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUN, of the Tung Sang Wo
Firm.

WONG FAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee
Firm.

PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
PENANG, and to all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 43, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Intimations.

ATONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly AXMINSTER CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photo-
graphic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. —S. S. Radnorshire a
supply of very handsome Easel Albums of
Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.
Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco
Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Bats, &c.,
and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for
Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 3, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and
a Half.

Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China. (Concluded from
page 224.)

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Prim-
itives and Key to Shwo-Wen.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica.

Notes and Queries.

The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shan of the King of Chu.

Tonic Solfa Notation in China.
Rata a Delicacy.

Domestic Tortures.
Do. Do.

Shoo's Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

SHIPS' COMPADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chai Hing Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Khat Shop, Yan
Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Office; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Hsuanan Kwai
Hing Street, Sin Cheong, Hsuanan.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok
Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yil Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mar-
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mar-
time Customs; Mr Ho Yee Chuen, Mar-
time Customs; Mr Chua Sing Hoi, Marine
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mr Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Ohgou.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Muni-
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Koo Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; and
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express couriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

K'WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at
Praya, or to Mr FAT JACE, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-
tion.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; or, THE FUNDAMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EYRE. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EYRE. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa-
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFFRAIR & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace. Possession from the 1st June
next.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 3 and 5, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KING.

"Blissful Villa," Pok-fo-jum, furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Upper Part of No. 63, PRAYA,
either for OFFICES or GODOWNS.

Apply to
ROBERT MOORE.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 33, Queen's Road,
late in the occupation of THE BONS &
CONSTANT, LIMITED.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, May 19, 1877.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 23, 1877.
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Amc. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

" Beef, abattoir and prime cut, 160 150

" Beef Corned, 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 100 90

" Steak, 160 150

" Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50